FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CANADIAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR REACTOR SALE

PY130238 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 11 Mar 79 p 4 PY

[Summary] Bahia Blanca--Concluding a visit to this city, Canadian Ambassador Dwight Fulford said that his country is interested in providing nuclear technology to Argentina and he mentioned the manufacture of a reactor for the Rio Tercero plant. Regarding this type of negotiation, he said: "The decision is up to your country." He explained that there is no political obstacle for the sale of reactors, "except some requirements of a technical nature." He then said that Canada has been working in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful uses--just as Argentina is doing now--since the end of World War II.

YACYRETA OFFICIAL SAYS FINANCING ALMOST COMPLETE

PY130246 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Mar 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Hugo Lamonica, the financial director of the binational Argentine-Paraguayan Yacyreta entity, stated that even before construction begins on that important dam of the Parana River, "it is already almost entirely financed." He was referring to the various loans granted by the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] and the World Bank, and the financial arrangements proposed by other international financing organizations.

Lamonica made these remarks on arrival at Ezeiza International Airport from Asuncion, where he had gone as part of a delegation headed by the executive director of the binational entity, Jorge Pegoraro. The delegation also included the nation's energy under secretary, Bernardo Bronstein. They went to Asuncion to explain to the Paraguayan authorities various aspects regarding the dam.

The financial director of Yacyreta indicated that "I explained everything concerning the securing of foreign financing for the project. About this, I should say that in addition to the loan already granted by the IDB for $210 million and another to be granted by the World Bank very soon for the same amount, we also mentioned the interest of countries which may supply the equipment for the project in financing loans for approximately $800 million.

"We also mentioned a loan which we plan to take out for about $900 million from the international loan market through credits from commercial banks, and explained to the Paraguayan authorities that right now we already have some good offers."

In explaining these remarks, Lamonica stated that they had a formal offer from eight banks to finance $200 million. He added: "In addition, we have an offer for cofinancing credit lines from the World Bank--to be taken from commercial European, Japanese, Canadian and U.S. banks--for a total of about $800 million, and another complementary credit for about $200 million from the IDB."

Lamonica stated: "This would complete the financial requirements of the Yacyreta project."

BRIEFS

CHILEAN'S MURDER DENOUNCED--Buenos Aires, 10 Mar (AFP)--The Argentine League for Human Rights has denounced the kidnaping and murder of Oscar Orlando Dyarzun Manzo, a Chilean citizen who disappeared on 28 January 1978 and was found dead on 31 January. The league also charged that an explosion destroyed a car belonging to a member of the league. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 10 Mar 79 PY]

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT OVERCOMES CRISIS

PY081840 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1641 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Mar (LATIN)--The Bolivian National Electoral Court today seemed to overcome its internal crisis with the resignation of one of its members and a government promise to "pay regularly" the funds necessary to finance the Bolivian elections in July.

At the beginning of the week, the guiding entity of Bolivia's democratization process confronted one of its first problems when administrative disagreements cropped up between member Hugo Sandoval Saavedra and court President Marcelo Cespedes. This incident was added to the lack of funds which were not being "paid out" by the executive branch. The Bolivian elections will cost approximately 40 million pesos ($2 million).

The two problems seemed to have been solved today when dissident member Hugo Sandoval Saavedra resigned as the central government was hastening to provide the National Electoral Court with all the funds necessary for the development of its administrative tasks.

MNR, PDC TO MAINTAIN ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

PY072246 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Mar 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] The National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] is keeping its commitment with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to form a ticket for the upcoming elections, despite requests from parties which will comprise the National Revolution Front to review such a commitment.

Leaders of the MNR said that their party will maintain its commitment with the Christian Democrats "because the original alliance demands it and both the PRA [Authentic Revolutionary Party], the PRN [National Revolution Party] and other minor groups agree with it."

NEWLY FORMED PARTY ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY081351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0420 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Mar (TELAM-EFE)--The recently formed political front called the Christian Democratic Union [Union Democratica Cristiana--UDC] has announced the presidential candidacy in the 1 July elections of its leader, Gen Rene Bernal Escalante (ret), a former defense minister.

During a press conference in Oruro last night, Bernal defined himself as a "third political alternative" opposing the electoral alliances headed by former Presidents Victor Paz and Hernan Siles, and said that the UDC is a "civic and independent front" based on the peasant class. He added that Bolivia needs a "moral revolution" and an "economic reorganization with competent men having no political commitments."

Bernal Escalante participated in the annulled general elections of 9 July 1978 as presidential candidate for the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and finished fourth after Siles, Paz and former President Juan Pereda. After those elections he publicly withdrew from the PDC and started working to form his own political group, now called the Christian Democratic Union.

NATIONALIST FRONT TO BE COMPRISED OF BANZER SUPPORTERS

PY091840 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Mar 79 p 5 PY

[Text] The various parties and groups which follow the policies of Gen Hugo Banzer will comprise the Bolivian Nationalist Front, which will register with the National Electoral Court by 15 March, the date on which the former president will return to Bolivia to either proclaim his candidacy or back one of the leaders of this political trend. This information was supplied by Gen Alfonso Villapando, executive secretary of this political group, when interviewed by a reporter from EL DIARIO.

He stated that before General Banzer's arrival, Barrientist groups, nationalist parties and others of this trend will hold a national congress at which the party will be officially founded under the leadership of the former president. Villapando stated: "In order to reach this agreement, we are holding talks with representatives and leaders of the organizations concerned. We are also preparing the documents we will present to the National Electoral Court for registration."

He said that upon General Banzer's arrival, "the nationalist militants will join en masse to receive him and, at that point, our leader will announce his decision." However, Villalpando emphasized that the former president will arrive on the specified date to participate actively in the country's political life "with the rights and duties corresponding to every Bolivian."

Banzer To Lead Front

PY091842 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Mar 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz, 5 Mar--According to a spokesman for the Nationalist Front, Hugo Banzer, former president of Bolivia, is expected to return to this city.

Banzer had set up residence in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will return to take charge of the front's leadership. The front's coordinator in Santa Cruz is the department's former prefect, Heberto Castedo.

Banzer will immediately take over the presidency of the Nationalist Front, will hold political meetings and attend a rally which is now being organized.

It was reasserted that Banzer is not a candidate for the presidency, but does intend to join together all "nationalist" forces in the front to participate in the July elections.

TWO BARRIENTIST FACTIONS ANNOUNCE MERGER

PY072033 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Mar 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] The National Barrientist Union [UNB] and the Barrientist Revolutionary Front [FRB], in a joint meeting of their national leaders, resolve:

1. To decree the unrestricted alliance of the two Barrientist parties, the National Barrientist Union and the Barrientist Revolutionary Front an alliance, which should henceforth be respected by the membership of both parties throughout the national territory.

2. The UNB and the FRB will maintain their own authorities until a unifying congress is held to make unity a concrete fact and to elect appropriate authorities.

3. Until the congress is held in March, and the call for it is to be made within the next 10 days, the alliance will be conducted by joint authorities through a collegiate body composed of authorities of the two parties.

Barrientists: In this society in which backwardness, confusion, ambiguous programs and destructive slogans prevail, let us build a national state juridically organized, economically developed and socially just.

La Paz, 21 February 1979

For the National Barriestist Union: Jorge Burgoa Alarcon, national chief; Rene Estenssoro, secretary general

For the Barriestist Revolutionary Front: Antonio Schez, Arturo Ruescas, Octavio Arequipa, Arcadio Pena, Oscar Silva Leon, Carlos Calvo, Elias Manzanilla and Feliciano Patzi, directors

BOLIVIAN SOCIALIST FALANGE CHOOSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY091434 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Summary] The secretary of information of the Bolivian Socialist Falange of Mario Gutierrez, (Enrique Achar), has said that his party will not join forces with any other party or front for electoral purposes and will run with its own candidate. He also said that Mario Gutierrez has been nominated as presidential candidate at a party convention and that the candidate will not seek any kind of understanding with Siles Salinas or Gen Rene Bernal Escalante. The information secretary said that the candidate for vice president will have to be nominated at another party convention in the near future.

OBSERVERS SEE CRISIS AMONG LEFTIST PARTIES

PY091433 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Text] It seems that the crisis among leftist parties is deepening more and more while the electoral chances for the center rightist parties are on the rise. This evaluation is supported by independent observers who are afraid the government may well fall back into the hands of groups who created the nationalist revolution--which held power for the last 7 years causing harmful consequences for the Bolivian people. This is the opinion of observers who add that this conclusion has been reached by monitoring the deep crisis among the leftist political parties, which in the last elections attracted national and international attention as the popular forces struggling against the official candidate of the military regime ruling at that time.

The popular and democratic union cannot heal its own internal conflicts, despite remarks to the contrary by some political leaders that such internal crises do not exist. However, independent observers believe that the UPD [Democratic and Popular Unity Front] is in a crisis over the nomination of a candidate for vice president as running mate for Hernan Siles Suazo. Moreover, the withdrawal of some parties which in the past were strong allies of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Communist Party and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left has sapped the former strength of the UDP.

In turn, the Revolutionary Front of the Left seems to have disintegrated to the chagrin of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, whose leaders decided to strengthen their electoral trenches by striking an alliance with the National Revolutionary Movement of Victor Paz Estenssoro. The Revolutionary Party of the National Left--PRIN--has not yet decided its political future because it is the only party still remaining within the Revolutionary Front of the Left--FRI.

Therefore, the two major leftist forces which were the most representative in the past are undergoing a deep crisis which cannot be solved so as to strengthen their positions within the national political context.

L.A. LEADERS IMVITED TO CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT CEREMONIES

PY130223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Mar (LATIN)--Several Latin American presidents will attend the assumption of power of a new democratic government in Bolivia on 6 August at the invitation of the incumbent military junta, official sources confirmed today.

The presence of foreign heads of government at the installation of the constitutional regime which is to be elected on 1 July was announced by President of the military government Gen David Padilla Arancibia. The chief of state traveled yesterday to Caracas to attend the inauguration of the Venezuelan president and stated before leaving that he would invite several Latin American presidents to attend the inauguration of the democratic government in August.

The Bolivian president will go Wednesday from Caracas to Brasilia, where he will attend the inauguration of the Brazilian president. Padilla said here that he will extend the invitations during his contacts with Latin American heads of state in the Brazilian capital.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO TRY BANZER CASE

PY081933 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has declared that it is not within its competence to receive and try the case filed by the Bolivian lawyer Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and other state officials. The Supreme Court decision became known in Sucre, the capital of the republic, this morning and our correspondent there reported it to us immediately over the telephone. The report on the court decision is very lengthy and it is sufficient to reproduce only the resolution portion of the decision.

[Begin Panamericana correspondent recording] The Supreme Court of Justice of the nation therefore declares [words indistinct] that it is not within its competence to receive and try this case in the manner proposed by the plaintiff and reserves for itself the full right to have recourse to the legal organization indicated by the law.

[Signed] (R. Prado, R. Calderon, N. Gomez, B. Lopez, A. Antelo, J. Derlis, B. Cuellar, A. Bedoya, G. Suarez, A. Leyton)

Sucre, 7 March 1979 [end recording]

The trial requested by Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta was for the failure of the former president to take action in view of the possible existence of a Chilean espionage plan against this country. The trial can only be initiated [words indistinct] the next National Congress.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF 20 TURBINES FOR ITAIPU

PY130248 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Through notes exchanged with the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry, Brazil officially accepted the increase from 18 to 20 of the number of turbines to be installed in Itiapu.

The Argentine Embassy in Brazil abstained from commenting on the matter. Apparently, the approval of technical specifications for the Itaipu hydroelectric plan, for internal purposes of the Brazilian-Paraguayan enterprise, had no effect on the current state of relations with Buenos Aires.

LEAKED REPORT SAYS ITAIPU WILL NOT MEET DEADLINE

PY121543 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 12 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Mar (TELAM-EFE)--According to a classififd report of the Brazilian Power Companies Inc., the Paraguayan-Brazilian Itaipu hydroelectric project on the Parana River will not be finished on schedule. The document, which was leaked to the press, states that "the supply of electricity to the southeast region (Sao Paulo) will become difficult during the period 1981-83."

The report does not mention the causes of the delay in the Itaipu project, but makes reference to "institutional, economic and financial problems in the electricity sector." It also acknowledges that the nuclear projects of Angra I and Angra II, which are under construction, are 2 years behind schedule.

NUCLEAR PROBE PANEL CONFIRMS TWO CHARGES

PY090230 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Senator Jarbas Passarinho, spokesman of the congressional investigating committee on the nuclear program, stated in a report on the activities which have been carried out thus far by the committee that only two of the several charges made against the Brazilian nuclear program were confirmed, that is, that the construction firm Norberto Odebrecht was awarded contracts without having presented a bid, and that thousands of employees are working under extremely poor conditions at the [Angra dos Reis] worksite.

Passarinho rejected a charge made by the German magazine DER SPIEGEL that Industry and Commerce Minister Calmon de Sa had benefited by the contract awarded to Odebrecht. Since Senator Passarinho was elected government leader in Congress, he will be replaced by "bionic" Senator Milton Cabral (Paraiba State) as spokesman of the committee if his name is approved by the Brazilian Democratic Movement. The committee will reconvene on Tuesday.

NUCLEBRAS BEGINS THORIUM RESEARCH PROGRAM

PY121741 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Mar 79 p 8 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] announced yesterday the beginning of a research program using the thorium cycle in pressurized light water reactors, the kind to be used in Angra II. This program will be put into practice at the nuclear technology development center in Belo Horizonte.

The objectives of the program are:

1. To study technically and economically the use of the thorium cycle in pressurized light water reactors, the kind to be used in Angra II:

2. To develop appropriate technology to manufacture the fuel elements of thorium-uranium to be used in pressurized light water reactors;

3. To study the recycling of irradiated fuel, aimed at using the fissionable elements found or produced by irradiating the fuel element.

The program foresees the research being carried out with the implementation of the entire fuel cycle on an appropriate scale. It is divided into stages, the first one to last 3 years when the technical-economic feasibility study will be conducted, and the program details the subsequent stages as well.

To implement the "thorium program," a group of Brazilian technicians with proven experience in nuclear research and development has been selected from among the many experts at the nuclear technology development center in Belo Horizonte.

The experimental work will be developed with the cooperation of the FRG nuclear center in Julich in compliance with the provisions included in the 8 March 1978 memorandum of understanding.

In addition, through its NUCLEMON [NUCLEBRAS Monazite and Associated Elements, Ltd.] subsidiary, NUCLEBRAS will begin an exploration and research program for thorium ores.

PRESIDENT OF SUPERIOR MILITARY COURT ELECTED

PY061636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Mar (AFP)--Gen Reynaldo Mello de Almeida was elected here last night as president of the Superior Military Court (STM), the highest military court in the country, by nine votes to six over Gen Rodrigo Octavio Jordao. General Jordao was the obvious candidate for the presidency of the STM as successor to Helio Leite because he is the general having the most tenure within this organization. However, his statements regarding the reestablishment of a democratic regime in Brazil worked against him, according to one of the members of the court. Gen Reynaldo Mello de Almeida, for whom even General Jordao voted, is a traditionally liberal military officer who has held high-ranking posts in the army.

CROP LOSSES PLACED AT 20 BILLION CRUZEIROS

PY130128 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Paulo Vianna, director of the Production Financing Commission, revealed yesterday that losses of soybean, corn and rice crops caused by floods and drought which hit several regions of the country lately amount to 20 billion cruzeiros.

One million tons of corn and 140,000 tons of rice, worth $100 million and $35 million respectively, will have to be imported. Vianna said that the quantity of beans to be imported has not yet been determined and that Brazil will only buy beans of good quality at reasonable prices.

ENVOY SAYS BOLIVIAN QUEST FOR OAS INTERVENTION WILL FAIL

PY101646 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0421 GMT 10 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Mar (LATIN)--Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the OAS, has stated that Bolivia's landlocked situation ought to be resolved in a bilateral way.

Daza rejected the possibility that Bolivia could obtain success at the OAS meeting scheduled for April in La Paz if that country seeks to bring the problem of its landlocked status before that body, taking advantage of its role as host. The ambassador stated that international organizations are not designed to intervene in this situation because "their role is not to give international endorsements or aid."

He reiterated that it has been clearly specified that Bolivia's landlocked status is a bilateral problem and that Chile has shown its willingness to resolve it, but that there exists no international organization with the competency to do so.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH IVORY COAST

PY081418 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Mar (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry has announced that the governments of Chile and the Ivory Coast have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. According to the official communique released yesterday relations were established on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

SUPREME COURT SUPPRESSES NEWS ON PROBE OF LONQUEN DEATHS

PY092358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 9 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Mar (AFP)--Chile's highest court today warned Judge Adolfo Banados to refrain from disclosing information to the press on the case of the bodies found in an abandoned mine, it was reported here today. In adopting this resolution, the plenum of the Supreme Court has reinforced an earlier provision which prohibits judges from releasing to the public any information related to those cases they are hearing.

Banados was appointed special judge to hear the case of the discovery of 15 bodies in an old lime mine located in Lonquen, 60 km south of here.

In today's resolution the Supreme Court stated that the judge has overlooked the instructions he received on 30 June 1978.

CUBILLOS CONDEMNS 'DISCRIMINATION' BY UN BLOC

PY101532 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The United Nations' bloc characteristic has allowed the case of Chile regarding human rights to be treated with discrimination. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos on studying a recent resolution of the UN Human Rights Commission which made reference to our country.

The foreign minister stated that a (?private voting system) of the nations has not been observed in this world organization in the recent past, but on the contrary, that a marked growth of this organization has led to the formation of a bloc of nations which has been gradually distorting the UN voting system.

[Begin Cubillos recording] I think all this is the result of a bloc characteristic, which no longer faces problems as single or private events in a country but according to the interests of the bloc, implementing discriminatory resolutions against Chile.

Regarding human rights, you know that Chile has been strongly attacked by the UN Human Rights Commission since the military uprising. [passage indistinct--end recording]

The foreign minister also said that today, some say that the coming of the ad hoc commission to Chile was unfortunate, but he added that Chile did the right thing by allowing an oversight by that commission. He said that the country not only fulfilled a commitment but demonstrated the good faith of the government and its good disposition to show the real Chilean situation, so often distorted either by bad patriots or by the interests of some groups, especially the socialist bloc. [recorded passage indistinct]

The minister added that our country now has the moral and legal status to reject the discriminatory resolutions which the Human Rights Commission tries to impose on Chile. He added that some countries which had had a discriminatory attitude toward Chile gradually have changed their position.

Cubillos said that the human rights situation in our country is good, and that the United Nations will not improve it with condemnatory resolutions.

DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO

PY091830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 9 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 9 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that dozens of demonstrators have been arrested by Chilean police in Santiago and Valparaiso as they were shouting slogans against the military government.

In the port of Valparaiso, 140 km northwest of this capital, 14 persons were arrested after provoking disorder and incidents during an unauthorized demonstration, according to the police report.

In Santiago, almost 2,000 persons tried to gather in a stadium to commemorate International Women's Day, but the act was prohibited by authorities. The demonstrators went from the stadium to the downtown area of the capital and entered the metropolitan cathedral where they remained for almost 2 hours. Meanwhile, the Carabineros police patrolled the area, according to witnesses' reports. When the demonstrators left the church shouting slogans against the government and in support of human rights, several were arrested. The police reported that all were later freed after having established their place of residence.

L.A. STATES, SPAIN URGE MECHANISM TO SET PETROLEUM PRICES

PA122206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Presidency has released here a joint declaration that was signed today in Caracas by four Latin American chiefs of state and the Spanish prime minister on just mechanisms to set petroleum prices.

The document was signed by Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay (Colombia), Gen David Padilla (Bolivia), Rodrigo Carazo (Costa Rica), Antonio Guzman (Dominican Republic) and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

The document includes a call to the petroleum-producing countries and the entire world "on the unpostponable need to establish a suitable mechanism that will permit the logical establishment of the price of petroleum and its byproducts."

The signatories added that "they are aware of the undeferrable urgency of adopting domestic measures of rigorous austerity that involve sacrifices and limitations for the great majority of the citizens but which are essential in the face of the shortage and increasing prices of petroleum and its byproducts on the world market."

The aforementioned rulers took advantage of their presence in Caracas, where they attended the inauguration of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera, to hold a meeting at Turbay Ayala's initiative.

ANDEAN PACT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR CARTEGENA

PA121448 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Peruvian Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Minister Vice Adm Jorge Dubois left for Caracas to attend the second plenipotentiary meeting of the Andean Pact at the presidential inauguration in Venezuela. Representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela will draw up the agenda to be discussed by the chief executives of these countries, who will meet on 26 May in Cartagena, the city which gave its name to the Andean Pact or agreement, which on that day commemorates its 10th anniversary. An evaluation will be made of the process of integration and solutions will be sought to pending problems.

At the end of the work of the plenipotentiaries, the agenda will be ratified at a meeting prior to the summit by the foreign ministers of the five countries.

The Peruvian minister said that the Andean plenipotentiaries will be received in Venezuela by President-elect Luis Herrera Campins and on 2 April will meet in Lima with Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez. He added that the Cartagena accord commission will talk with the presidents of the other Andean Pact countries before the Cartagena meeting.

PRESIDENT HERRERA DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS 12 MARCH

PA122010 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Inaugural speech delivered by new Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins before the Venezuelan Congress in Caracas after his swearing in as president--live]

[Text] Citizens president and vice president of the Congress of the republic; citizen Carlos Andres Perez, outgoing president of the republic; Your Excellencies the chiefs of state of Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic and the chief of government of Spain; citizen president of the Supreme Court of Justice; Your Excellencies the chiefs of special missions; Your Eminence Jose Humberto Cardinal Quintero; citizen president of the Supreme Electoral Council; citizen president of the [word indistinct] council; citizens former constitutional presidents of the republic; citizens former presidents of the government juntas; citizens senators and deputies, augmenters of this house of law and democracy where we have shared so many experiences and friendships; citizens magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice; citizens members of the Council of Ministers; citizens attornies general, prosecutor general and comptroller general of the republic; citizens major generals, rear admirals, members of the High Military Command; citizen president of the Municipal Council of the Federal District; distinguished civil and military authorities and church dignitaries; honorable special guests; outstanding poet Fernando Paz Castillo, my guest of honor for this ceremony; ladies and gentlemen:

I invoke the protection of God for the fatherland, for the people and my administration at this moment when I take over the presidency of the republic. I request the cooperation of all the institutions and people so that the decision and will to make things will lead to lasting works and important achievements. I request everyone's courage so that we will march toward deep social changes; so that freedom, dignity and participation will emerge from where selfishness is unmoving. This change entails perseverance and courage. We find both qualities in the various sectors of the people, and there is a willingness to make use of these qualities. My administration will aim to promote this usage and to stimulate its strength.

I have offered the country dialog and consultation as a basis for communication between the government and the people, whether organized or dispersed. I feel democracy is not only a stage where various concepts and attitudes prevail, but a delta into which various trends flow to offer a proper guide. I know that democracy, a human creation is not perfect. However, I know that it can be (?improved). (?If one examines one's conscience) and capacity, it allows one to correct, without denying, to amend errors and improve matters in order to march with greater strength and speed upward and forward.

Democracy is strong because it is protected by law. It cannot be conceived [words indistinct]. The law is a norm of behavior for persons and the branches of public power; it is a path for institutions, an orientation for the most acceptable way of living. I hope that throughout my administration all Venezuelans will be able to freely exercise their natural right to live in their fatherland. I will set forth all my efforts to guarantee political conditions that will allow all to live in a democracy and in an atmosphere of respect, peace, understanding and harmony.

I know that I have an idealistic realism and a realistic idealism (realismo idealista e idealismo realista). The hope that I cultivate with my tremendous optimism is based on a political reality that likewise disdains the apocalyptic visions of pessimism and the mirages of naivete.

I invite all to avail themselves of this new occasion and to make use of the daring possibilities in order to return to our natural simplicity of life, without the distortion of the wasteful spending of the consumer society. The country urgently needs austerity, and it will be the rule and guide of my administration.

We are going to put a halt to this reckless extravagance. Let us put some discipline into public expenditures so that investments will be applied according to the purpose for which they were made and so that they will yield greater productivity. We will request a similar discipline in expenditures from the private sectors of the population which are daily engaging in lavish spending. We will report to the population [words indistinct]. The contents of official notices will quickly become the message, the campaign for guiding the social behavior of Venezuelans. I appeal to the patriotism of publicity experts in the private sector so that they will cooperate in this line, and to the social communications media which is at the service of the people.

(?My dynamic efforts) will also affect the educational sector of the nation, in order to consider [as heard] the social benefits of education, based on the virtues of efforts and perseverance.

It is noteworthy to recall that the administration that has just concluded received a hopeful economy. The treasury was filled to capacity with resources; the budget was three times that of the previous year. There was a favorable balance of payment, with an abundant surplus; abundant international reserves, sufficient to meet the needs of many industrialized nations; an ample capacity for meeting foreign debts; and a level of internal prices which, although not stable, only increased by an average of 3 or 4 percent.

Today, I receive a maladjusted economy showing signs of serious structural imbalances and inflationary and speculative pressures that have alarmingly eroded the purchasing power of the middle class and the underprivileged groups of the nation. I receive a mortgaged Venezuela. [applause, cheers]

However, the difficult economic circumstances that surround the beginning of my administration will not halt my willingness or stop me from adopting the mechanisms that are recommended by audacious moderation, common sense and economic principles in order to eliminate further dangers. To point out the truth is not to become pessimistic or (?take the blame) for difficulties. It is merely to point out a challenge that we will face and overcome.

I will carry out an austere administration with disciplined fiscal behavior. I will promote balance in our foreign transactions. The people must know that the times of carefree administrative expenditures, of insatiable investments and [word indistinct] consumerism are over. We must return to more sober and sensible ways of living in order to achieve moderate and continuous growth with a rate of inflation that we can tolerate, controlling authentic and inevitable inflation and carrying out a change in the pattern of the internal expenditures, both public and private, in the service of a social policy.

We are going to justify [sincerar] the economic situation in order to place Venezuela on the path of growing production, prosperity and improvement in the quality of life. The country cannot continue to be subject to the most varied gamut of economic controls that occasionally distort and restrict the market. We are going to review the price policy--not on a case by case basis--but systematically and in an integrated fashion taking into account the policy of costs and permissible profit margins. This will permit at least a more productive flex lity than the straitjacket of the growing net of rigid controls.

My experience has shown me the primary role played by the state in the field of our economy. We believe the assertions and statements of the representatives of private enterprise when they say that the present situation is serving as a constricting force that will lead to general impoverishment if not rescued by the generous and prodigal hand of the state. We have weak enterprises owned by powerful businessmen, industries on the verge of bankruptcy belonging to opulent businessmen. [applause] For this reason, I am more certain every day of the need for promoting a state which, by stimulating the population's personal and social initiative, is the best defense of the human being before an all-powerful state.

I will give special attention during my administration to the development of agriculture, the foundation and strength of all balanced economic development. I am convinced that to attain indispensable goals in this field it is not enough to employ abundant financial resources or to undertake isolated or sporadic action. It is necessary to carry out combined and convergent action with all the multiple factors that contribute to this development: credit, prices, technical assistance, land grants, irrigation, transportation, and marketing. Without fanfare, but rather with sustained seriousness, I will dedicate all my efforts to achieving a real and important growth in the agricultural sector.

As for industrial development, it would seem to be almost unnecessary and redundant to insist upon its importance in our economic future. In fact, our democratic governments have generally given it special attention, although not always in the best way or with the best orientation. Nevertheless, the industrial sector's growth has been somewhat spasmodic. In this field certain guidelines must be reviewed and new ones adopted to permit or stimulate healthier industrial development more in line with true possibilities. In this matter we must remember that Venezuela is part of a process of economic integration that must be respected and to which we will progressively adhere as one of the most expeditious means to reach foreign markets.

Venezuela, always willing to strengthen OPEC in fulfilling its functions and its historical role, is a certain and sure source of petroleum for those who have been our main and traditional customers. This situation will be continued in the future. We hope that the industrialized nations will understand fully the strategic value of this fact.

My government's scientific and technological policy will be at the service of Venezuela and its people. I will adopt actions to promote genuine interest in scientific development, encouraging the education of researchers and carrying out complementary programs designed to popularize scientifically-oriented education. I promise to promote scientific and technological education and to strengthen the infrastructure that serves as its base, establishing as a priority area that which is intimately connected with integrated development. My policy will be oriented toward the progressive reduction of our dependence, the efficient use of technology acquired abroad and the development of other technologies that will meet the Venezuelan society's demands for innovation. I affirm that education will be the first priority in my government, maintaining as a continuous process the perfection of the individual, with the basic aim of encouraging men to develop their potentials and vocations.

The actions outlined for [words indistinct] and industry are to be found within the framework of the very broad concept of the promoter state. In a very short time my government will give a detailed account of the depressed condition in which the administration of the republic has been given to me and of the indispensable economic measures for straightening the course and placing Venezuela on a safe path to the future. I am a friend of the producers of goods, of any kind. It is not fair that a few make a considerable amount. It bothers me that many should make little, and I will continue to strive so that many will make a lot. [applause]

My petroleum policy, which seeks to consolidate and deepen the nationalization process, will be encouraging. There will be continuity in plans and programs, and I will keep the petroleum policy out of all politicking.

Let the executives, employees and workers of the industry know that merit for efficient services and the credentials gained through work will be the only steps for promotion to higher ranks in the administrative hierarchy.

The country has seen an appreciable decrease in the production potential of the oil fields. The policy of conservation has not served its purpose. There has been a decline in the productive capacity. There has not been an effective restitution of (?this). At a time of world crisis in the supply of petroleum and its derivatives caused by the developments in Iran, we are producing at maximum capacity. This worries us. We are going to make an effort to attain a production potential in keeping with the magnitude of the tasks ahead and appropriate to the development of strategies that serve Venezuela's best interests.

We have ahead of us the great challenge of the Orinoco oil belt. The problems of exploiting and refining its crude petroleum will require the highest technical capabilities and the most determined efforts. We consider the strip to be a great research project, although we are not dismissing the possibility of carrying out production in certain areas. I am determined, within this same pattern of thought, to support the research and development of technologies being carried out by the industry through the Venezuelan Technological Petroleum Institute and to support the work also being carried out by other local research centers.

We are witnessing the drama of the lack of space for students in schools, a lack that is being felt by thousands of families whose high school graduates are vainly knocking on the doors of universities that cannot give them a place. The government is preparing to comply with its commitments to solve this problem progressively. We ask for a nationwide effort in this regard and for a more efficient use of the sizeable resources assigned to that sector so that they will be put to the best use. Our policy of integrating and regionalizing the subsector of higher education based on the degrees offered by the different institutes seeks to forge the proper instrument to (?further this aim).

I believe in the integration and complementation of culture and education. I cannot conceive of one without the other. My cultural policy will create patterns different from the traditional ones. I want to make culture the background for all the activities of the nation's inhabitants. This should be the result of the national industriousness and creativity, and its sphere should be ever increasing, its effectiveness more intense. We are going to create a government that is culturally active not only among the sectors that have had a more direct and continuous access to the products of intelligence and knowledge, but also among the poor, toward whom I have my basic commitment. [applause]

We will give preference to the programs that promote and encourage the popular sectors, values, principles and expressions that most legitimately represent our nationality, a nationality that is threatened by a cultural penetration that is being effected by diverse means. Culture requires true and genuine liberty for creation and evaluation, requires the formal freedoms as a guarantee of its projection to the peoples. My administration will respect the right of freedom of expression. Consequently, it will not permit private organizations or enterprises to violate it at will so as to prevent the people from exercising their right to be informed. [applause]

This is international children's year. My administration has inherited a previously prepared program that it will carry out. We intend to make Venezuela a good place for children. We know that it is impossible and unwise to separate the policy of protection of minors from the policy of promoting and protecting the family, a policy developed in a realistic fashion and based upon sociological foundations. I will give my best efforts to the guidance and protection of the child with the conviction that every child is the father of the man he is to be.

My health policy will begin with nutrition. Hospital and other medical services have never been so bad as at present. This fact has led to continuous protests by the people. I hope that by the end of this year the first serious steps will have been taken to establish the national health service.

We are going to stress the importance of work in a society accustomed to easy wealth that is so often gained through corruption. The basis of this problem is to be found in a genuine moral crisis that disdains and belittles the norms of honorable conduct, emphasizing instead a corrosive, capitalistic and consumer oriented hedonism without ethical limitations.

I promise the country to struggle against administrative corruption and to motivate and stimulate every suggestion that may be proposed to stop it. Basically, I will struggle against corruption through example. What I personally promised I have demanded of my closest staff. I have asked the ministers to make public their assets and grant the necessary authorization for their domestic and foreign bank accounts to be reviewed if required by the proper legal organs. [applause]

Administrative corruption is the most visible and scandalous symptom of the bad habits that easy wealth, a lack of discipline and free spending have caused and fomented. The country wants an honest public adminstration, and I promise this. The country also needs ethical civic behavior, and I ask for and expect this.

It is imperative for the nation's salvation to highlight the value and dignity of work. I am willing to continue struggling from the new and high position I now hold against social injustice, crime and speculation. To do this it is necessary to have social discipline and to promise to do one's duty without jeopardizing legitimate rights.

The people want the nation's ethical values to be recognized and order discipline to be established to overcome the existing disorder and confusion. I am willing to assume this necessary task, but my determination will not be enough; I need the help, support and decisive participation of the people. In my mind, democracy means participation.

Participatory democracy entails an effort to see that power is not limited to action in the name of the people but, rather, continuous action together with the people. This participation will be promoted by the government with its attitude of consultation and dialog. What we are talking about is moving toward a participatory democracy based upon the people's social organization, because we believe in the need for the people to take part in the entire process of integrated development. This also means enlisting the people's support for the development plans that evolve between the state and the growing and increasing expressions of social organizations and going much beyond today's plans.

I will boldly and vigorously support a social organization that is capable of meeting the requisites of participation, of the social groups [words indistinct] genuine community, which function with true internal democracy, which have legitimate goals and seek these with faithfulness and (?determination), which are autonomous and cooperate with each other, accepting their subordination to the demands of the common good.

Venezuela is a nation of youth. This is where our hope basically lies. All children and youths will have facilities and opportunities to receive education, affection and guidance. Juvenile delinquency will be handled within the framework of an overall social and educational policy that will permit the incorporation of the largest number of youths in constructive tasks.

The government will promote the orientation of the news media toward programs that favor the values of Venezuelan youths. Within this perspective we will confront the tremendous problem of drugs among young people. Ordinary, simple and traditional measures are not enough to combat drugs. We must create many opportunities that will answer the desires and aspirations of youths. Despite the fact that man has surpassed the speed of sound and landed on the moon in an unprecedented demonstration of technology and courage, his unsatiable curiosity, his eagerness for danger and his spirit for adventure has not been satisfied.

It will be up to me to eradicate the historic injustice of recruitment by implementing the new law of conscription and enlistment that universalizes military service. [applause] Gradual application of this law will demand an effort to prepare effective material infrastructures to receive [words indistinct] the youths and a change of mentality by our armed forces officers to face the cultural heterogeneity of the above. This situation will open a new phase in the history of our armed forces and will accelerate their incorporation into the challenge of full development, which is a constant and active desire. In this way, we further expand the institutional role of the armed forces, with whose cooperation we have been able to carry out our admirable democratic experiment.

Institutionality is manifested in loyalty to the legitimate government, which in turn emerges from the free expression of popular will. The armed forces, like all other sectors of the fatherland, need to reach greater levels of efficiency, honesty, technical ability and a (?global) vision. My administration will effectively undertake the process of modernizing equipment in accordance with the needs of national defense and the real possibilities of the country. As commander in chief of the armed forces, I will personally and directly exercise constitutional and legal authority toward those objectives. A fundamental condition is that they respect their institutional role and also encourage its improvement and recognize its values. The guideline is a national defense policy, according to our historic reality, that is ready to face complex international processes and recognize their role as a key element in Venezuela's development process.

I am going to implement a policy different from the one that the previous administration had been practicing. My party is not going to be above my country or above the government. I will not sacrifice the government for the presidency. I am committed to seeing that the state of right is fully established, and to respecting the majesty of the autonomy of the judicial branch. I am going to put an end to attitudes of the executive branch--omnipotent and above the law--which are considered to be interventionist. I am going to make the state of right a state of justice. [applause]

This government which is just beginning is going immediately to assume the task of protecting the people and their property now threatened by the wave of crime. I will make every effort to provide the state's crime prevention and enforcement units with all they need to conduct an efficient campaign against crime. I am going to use state resources to guarantee the Venezuelan people the right to live in peace and tranquillity.

I want to be the promoter of the nation's potentialities. I want Venezuelans to do some hard studying. I want work to become a contageous attitude. I want to see innovations. I want the people to adopt positive habits and to constantly display their imagination.

I do not and will not oppose anyone's legitimate rights and opportunities. This is a promise I have made to myself, and it is also my duty to give everyone an opportunity to compete on an equal basis for a better chance to enjoy life and its benefits.

I am going to attack poverty directly. It is the government's duty to give special attention to the weak, those with fewer opportunities and the poor. [applause] The whole nation should support such an act of justice. It is an act of imperative justice and of human solidarity. I am inviting all of you to give it some thought.

Let us not look for glories in the future for the vanities of our times. Let us have justice. Let us strive to improve conditions in this country and the people's spirit. Let us replace the state of dependency with tenacious effort, weakness with constant work. We have learned to be politically free, but we are not free economically, culturally or technologically. [applause]

It is time to be cautious but dynamic, to be modest with dignity, [words indistinct], to be organized but with imagination. However--and above all--it is time for us to struggle to protect our threatened cultural identity. It is time that we have our schools, colleges, universities, libraries, art schools, and museums full of eager youths. It is time to raise the academic standards in schools and production in rural areas and factories. Venezuela should be known as a land of work, effort and discipline, instead of as a country that gulps down whiskey and oil [applause, cheers] and that imports its grain although it has very fertile soil.

I am a man of faith. I believe in spiritual values. I value the spiritual and ethical influence of religion. The Catholic Church has always carried out profound action which I recognize and admire. My government will guarantee all regions: non-Catholic Christians, Jews, [words indistinct] and other religious creeds. There will be absolute religious freedom. My government will cooperate with cultural, social, educational or recreational activities carried out for the benefit of the people. [applause]

Venezuela needs an international policy that is coherent, realistic, effective and dynamic. The main goal of the foreign policy of all states is to defend sovereignty and national interests through an active relationship with other countries, especially with those with which one maintains or could develop political, economic, cultural and technological ties.

It is our duty established in our constitution to encourage, through a dynamic policy and rational but reasonable thought, the establishment of democracy. We recognize the reality of pluralism, but we believe in the continent's democratic solidarity. We are of the opinion that a new international order will not be achieved if its aim is not universal common welfare. For this purpose I must reiterate, as Rafael Caldera's administration did [applause, cheers], that relations among states should be guided by the principle of international social justice. Day after day, this concept has become part of men's conscience. We hope that in the world of tomorrow it will be in full practice.

I will now refer to our relations with different areas of the world and I will start with Latin America. It will be the cornerstone of my government's foreign policy to cooperate with sister nations. Only through coordinated action can we overcome the problems affecting our countries. We are integrationists and we believe that integration should be encouraged as well as, especially for Venezuela, the Andean Pact. We must boldly seek formulas to strengthen the Cartegena accord so that it becomes not only a promise but an effective and realistic instrument for the welfare of member states and for Latin America as a whole.

I want to send special greetings to the Caribbean countries. We hope to have the closest cooperation based on friendship, neighborliness and mutual respect. As far as those nations of this area that still have not decided how they will participate in international life are concerned, we will follow their development with fraternal interest and strict respect.

We want to have the most cordial relations with the industrialized countries. Both multilaterally and bilaterally, we think that cooperation formulas should be sought to surpass the current commercial structures through international social justice.

I want to make special mention of the United States of America, which has obvious importance for us since it is the most important market for our oil exports and the source of almost 50 percent of our imports. We plan to maintain most friendly relations based on mutual respect and a frank and sincere dialog that will allow fruitful cooperation.

We also want to maintain the good relations that exist with the socialist countries. We are prepared to study possibilities of increasing commercial exchange and technological cooperation.

I also want to refer to the developing countries of Africa and Asia, many of which have problems similar to our own which we should try to solve jointly. We think that our work will be more effective if it is done with a Latin American perspective. Latin America's solidarity with Africa and Asia is necessary for future international relations.

We understand that an effective foreign policy must be coordinated and nationally oriented [nacional]. The handling of foreign policy is the duty of the chief of state who guides it, and I plan to conduct it in conjunction with the corresponding government agencies. I will undertake the necessary consultations when the nature of the subject so requires.

I invite all political parties and sectors of business, trade unions, academia and associations to contribute their ideas and their best men to outlining a foreign policy that is the result of a national consensus. I have promised to have an open mind on all aspects of Venezuela's life. To me an open mind is not just a phrase; to me an open mind is also willingness, the desire to understand and the conviction that our reality is not the only rigid and unchanging truth. An open mind is an attitude of dialog in the honest search for (?a synthesis).

We must create national pride in achievement and release the reservoir of our energies, dormant through disuse. Our democratic achievements indicate that we have an aware, talented, shrewd people who are mature and follow an idea and a cause when they make it their own, just as they have made their own the political system of orderly freedom.

We are an open and permeable society. Social mobility is an incentive so that no one will remain stagnant. The promotional state seeks precisely this--to promote, activate, help and impel. It wants gradual, permanent, systematic dynamism, not clamor or outbursts that are lost with the echoes of emphasis.

I have an obsession with results. The people are fed up with offers. They are fed up with eating air, rife with promise, as Hamlet put it. [applause]

When in August 1977 my presidential candidacy was proclaimed at the Poliedro in Caracas, I made a commitment in six short words: We will do what we can. Today, I commit myself again, no longer just to my Social Christian Party [COPEI], which was an invaluable training ground for my political and ideological activities, or to the independents who supported me from the beginning as, in a gesture for which I am profoundly grateful, the Democratic Republican Union, the Popular Democratic Force, the National Opinion and various other nonpartisan groups also supported me later, but to the entire people, protagonists of this struggle, father [as heard] of our concern, grandfather [as heard] of our longing for national grandeur.

Dear friends, a person who is very dear to me congratulated me on the 3 December victory by quoting a paragraph from the fascinating book "Letters to El Greco" by Nikos Kazantzakis. I cannot resist the temptation to convey its content to you. I want to address the people, present here like that grandfather with a floating, full beard. The paragraph reads:

"Dear grandfather, I told (?him), give me an order. You smiled and placed your hand over my head--not the hand but a multifarious fire and this fire got to the roots of my spirit. Go as far as you can, my son. Your voice was grave, somber, as if it were coming from the profund abyss of the earth. It reached the roots of my brain, but my heart had not been moved. Grandfather, I shouted then in a firmer tone of voice, give me a more difficult, more [word indistinct] order and suddenly, just as I finished saying this, a flame cut through the whistling wind. The indomitable ancestor with interlaced, thyme-rooted hair disappeared before my sight. Only a voice made to give orders, that shook the (?air) remained: Go beyond where you can reach. I woke up with a start. It was already dawn. I got up. I approached the window. I went out onto the balcony that had an arbor in full bloom. The rain had stopped. The (?stones) were shining, smiling. The leaves were covered with tears. Go beyond where you can reach."

Dear female friends, dear males friends, for the good of our country and our people, help me fulfill the order of the energetic, fiery voice. Help me go where I cannot reach. [applause]

HERRERA SPEAKS AFTER SWEARING IN CABINET

PA122321 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1845 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at ceremony to swear in Cabinet ministers and governors at Miraflores Palace in Caracas--live]

[Text] Dear friends, ministers of the Executive Office, ministers of state, governors, former President Rafael Caldera, outgoing Cabinet ministers, [words indistinct], ladies and gentlemen:

I will speak very briefly on the occasion of the appointments to the highest positions of the political-administrative hierarchy of the government I am just beginning to head. I have come from a long political campaign that allowed me to tour and to become better acquainted with the territory and people of Venezuela. Through this struggle for democratic Christian ideas, I have learned to gage the worth of many independent people or people who belong to various democratic parties and organizations that are different from the one in which I have been active with enthusiasm, determination and faith since its founding in (?1946).

I now accede to the presidency of the republic following the elections of 3 December 1978, which I won with a majority freely and voluntarily given to me by the Venezuelan people. My candidacy was supported not only by my Social Christian Party [COPEI] but also by the Democratic Republican Union [URD], the Popular Democratic Front [FDP], the National Opinion Party [OPINA] and many sectors and independent personalities who accompanied me in formulating my platform and in my determination to win power to offer a new and different option to the country.

Following a long transition between victory and the assumption of office, we have thus reached this day, which is the beginning of new and great responsibilities. I am sure that, God willing, with a display of capacity, determination, courage, fortitude and will, and particularly by way of (?orderly) service to the country through each one of its inhabitants and especially through the poor, who are the ones who have fewer facilities and opportunities to obtain better living conditions for themselves, I am sure, I repeat, that we will forge ahead and that we will accomplish a consolidation of democracy for which the country will thank us. The democratic experiment that began in 1958 has matured. The success of this democratic experiment has been due to a merger of institutional efforts on the part of the political, labor and social organizations that are beginning appear in Venezuela and of the national armed forces, that have made a magnificent contribution for the establishment and development of this democratic experiment, which is a source of pride to us in an America where there are still many dictatorships [regimenes de fuerza].

I want to tell you that the transfer of command has been possible under normal conditions, among other things because we have found receptivity on the part of the outgoing government headed from beginning to end by my distinguished friend, former President Carlos Andres Perez. Whatever we had to say regarding the liaison commissions and the treatment given them at the various government offices and branches has already been said. Of course, I have promised the country that during the coming weeks we will frankly and directly describe the condition in which we have found the Venezuela we are receiving today.

I want to thank all of the ministers of the Executive Office, the ministers of state (?and) the governor of the Federal District of the previous government for the cooperation they gave to these liaison committees. At the same time, I feel that--within the political concept of the outgoing government team and its own view of national events--they rendered important services to the history of this country, which will ultimately pass judgment on the actions and plans of those who are entrusted with leading the fatherland from the highest positions.

I wish to say that I have very calmly and with a sense of reflection chosen this first government team, resisting the understandable and logical arguments of the social communications media that wanted to know from the very first day the entire list of those who will accompany me in the difficult government functions. I can only tell them that we are fully committed to Venezuela in various areas of activity, a commitment which is basically condensed in my national, sectional and regional platform. I wish to tell them that this commitment means work, creative, imaginative and disciplined work, so that the result is even more productive, organized and honest and so that the investment of public funds fulfills the goal of providing social benefits to all strata of our national population.

Therefore, upon thanking the outgoing ministers and welcoming the incoming ministers and governors, I wish to tell them that these are the acts that actually strengthen our faith in the progress [marcha ascendente] of Venezuela's democracy and make us feel more confident and optimistic about our country. I sincerely trust that we will contribute--together with all Venezuelans of good will, to whom I have promised a policy of participation based on the social organization of the people, consultation and dialog--to their having an opportunity to give their views and take part in the alternatives that will precede the decisions of the political organ of public power.

Many thanks to all and be assured that the members of the new government will place their full capacity, faith, confidence and loyalty in the service of the state so that Venezuela will continue on its historic path upward, [word indistinct] and forward. Thank you very much. [applause]

MARGINAL OILFIELDS TO BE REACTIVATED DUE TO HIGHER PRICES

PA100007 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Petroleum Company plans to include among its various operations the reactivation of several marginal oilfields. Production at the oilfields in question had ceased because their exploitation had not been economically feasible, according to Dr Julio Cesar Arreaza, acting president of the state petroleum company.

Dr Arreaza said that at today's oil prices, many of these marginal oilfields could be reactivated because production there could now be profitable.

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES, SOMOZA

PA110431 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] General Torrijos said in Las Tablas this morning that in Panama from now on, the force of votes will prevail over the force of boots. He noted that never again will boots make an incursion into the nation's public life. This is what General Torrijos stated:

[Begin Torrijos recording; in progress] ...for the calm and professional way it acted in a conflict in which, had there been no intermediaries [as heard], there would not have been a confrontation between the National Guard and the peasants since a National Guardsman is nothing other than a peasant with a uniform and a peasant is nothing other than a man with a machete. In their off duty hours, both of them have the same activities, the noble activity of obtaining food from the land.

[Question] Sir, General Torrijos, how should we view the withdrawal of the National Guard in connection with the present political situation in the country, especially after the announcement by the national government and the National Guard Staff?

[Answer] The withdrawal is easy to understand. After 10 years of a process, after 10 years of a process we initiated on 11 October--and on 11 October we did not initiate a coup d'etat with a militarist or coupist inclination to have one group replace another--a process that had objectives and goals, once the National Guard determined that these objectives and goals were on the way to being materialized, it was decided, after many consultations among ourselves, that it would be advisable and wise to withdraw to our barracks and to again fully resume our role as a public force, the role of maintaining a peaceful environment in the community and of remaining alert so that the executive branch--led at this moment by Dr Aristides Royo and Ricardo de la Espriella--can continue deepening and working to reach the goals that we have drawn up for ourselves throughout the 10-year process.

[Question] General Torrijos, considering the present political situation in Panama and the incidents of the past few weeks, do you think that an ideological polarization is taking place in the country between the left and the right, and what implications do you think this may have?

[Answer] The country has had a polarization in the struggles from the very beginning of the republic. Sometimes this was more evident, sometimes less. Occasionally, more emphasis was placed on this than at other times but it is possible that now, barely 150 days since the installation of a new government, certain groups may believe that the executive branch does not have the support that the public force must constitutionally give it. As a result of this mistaken conception, it is very possible that certain groups may have been led to believe that these two men, who do honor to the country in leading the executive branch, lack love from the public force and do not have the support of the popular power and of the Panamanian people.

[Question] General Torrijos, sir, all the people who support this administration look upon you as the spiritual leader and father of a process that is being materialized into a political movement, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]. On the eve of the materialization of this process, what will your role and participation in the PRD be?

[Answer] Yes, we withdrew under very few conditions. We went back to the barracks under very few conditions. The first [condition] was that the process that was initiatied on 11 October 1968 be continued and the second was that the Panamanian people should be organized in the form of a party and that efforts be made to obtain the necessary support to guarantee the continuity of the process.

The roads to a much broader political spectrum were opened and the popular power made amendments to the constitution so that all Panamanians would be free to organize themselves politically, so that the force of votes will prevail over the force of boots in the next elections. The force of boots will never return, will never again make an incursion into public life, in the nation's political life. This is the reason why the government, those of us who spiritually lead this country, is very concerned; no, not concerned, we are very vigilant and very interested in seeing that political parties have real ideological structures because we can guarantee that the PRD, which will be responsible for guaranteeing the continuity of the process, is a party that is based on ideological and patriotic reasons.

[Question] General Torrijos, according to yesterday's reports on the presence of foreign forces, Somozist forces to be exact, which could try to make an attempt against your life and--this term was also used--destablize Panama, what would you like to say on this, General Torrijos?

[Answer] Well, my great and good friend Tachito [name given to Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza] is a man who prevails [tiene vigencia] in Central America. He is not known for being kind, for forgiving or for doing things in a democratic way or on the basis of a consensus. He adheres to a frame of mind which, as he sees it, is correct. He has to see it as correct because he was brought up in that type of cultural framework and in that frame of mind. As I see it, and I have discussed this with him, this way of thinking is being forced out because it cannot remain in effect in countries where the people are allowed to go to schools. Schools conspire against dynasties. We strongly differ on this, and it is highly probable that since he is convinced that Panama is a sanctuary that is destabilizing him or that wants to send him to Morocco in exile, he is in fact infiltrating and taking advantage of the naivete of certain Panamanians who, fearing foreign doctrines or extremist doctrines, believe that in cooperating with General Somoza they are cooperating with the stability of their fatherland. This is the information we have.

[Question] General Torrijos, regarding the incidents in Tonosi and Chiriqui, we have been told that there are certain organized forces trying to destablize the country and that the Chiriqui and Tonosi incidents are the most prominent results of these efforts. If you believe that there are organized forces trying to destabilize the country through this type of action, could you tell us what the philosophy of these organized forces is?

[Answer] There is no philosophy. There is nostalgia. They believe in promoting confrontations among the humble. There are agitators who will fight to the last guardsman and to the last peasant without realizing that 2d Lieutenant Arrocha's five children have been left without their father and that the children of the man who shot 2d Lieutenant Arrocha will also be left without their father. As long as there was a direct dialog, without intermediaries, between the National Guard and the peasants and the peasant organizations, all problems were solved peacefully. All their demands and complaints were solved through a direct and frank dialog, which we have maintained with the peasants--with whom I, General Torrijos, share, I believe, a class identity.

[Question] General Torrijos, an additional question. Yesterday's reports also mentioned a strict National Guard determination to guarantee public order. I would like for you to comment on this as commander in chief of the National Guard.

[Answer] That was a warning to those who may have believed that the word withdrawal meant retirment, vacations, carelessness or disregard for our functions. It was a warning to those who refuse to participate politically, as the constitution establishes, and it was also a warning to those who believe that Panama can be turned into the Lebanon of this region. It was a light warning made by means of newspapers and without any deployment of forces. Over and out. Thank you.

SOLUTION REACHED AT PACIFIC BANANA COMPANY

PA100409 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The problem that had centered all attention on the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA] in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province, was solved this morning. After separate meetings with the groups in conflict, a three-point agreement was reached to suspend the strike and to return to work. The meetings began in Alanje yesterday afternoon and ended at 0500 today. The national government was represented by Agriculture Development Minister Alfredo Oranges and Vice Labor Minister Rolando Anguizola.

First they discussed the mechanisms that the Agriculture Ministry will use to again begin the planting, cultivation and marketing of bananas. It was also agreed that the workers who were fired would be gradually rehired. The management of the company was left in charge of the rehiring, which was expanded to include the workers who, in solidarity, followed their fellow workers in leaving their jobs. The workers accepted the rotational system at the option of the Agriculture Ministry and in consultation with the management of COBAPA. [sentence as heard] The personnel were assured wage and job stability.

Rafael Morales has accepted as general manager of the corporation. He will continue to be the person directly responsible to the National Banana Council and will have the power to organize the company's personnel. The agreement signed this morning is an attempt to solve the problems which almost closed COBAPA for good and required the intervention of the president of the republic and other high-ranking government officials.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN DISPUTE, VENEZUELAN SUPPORT

PA121515 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday asked the OAS for tangible action to stop the continuous violation of his country's border by Nicaraguan troops. Carazo is in Caracas to attend the inauguration of Venezuelan President-elect Luis Herrera Campins.

As for relations between his country and Nicaragua, Carazo said that they cannot be normalized as long as Somoza governs Nicaragua. In his opinion, Somoza is the main cause of friction between the two governments.

Carazo said that Venezuela is an example of Latin American democracy. At the center are its two leading representatives at the present time, namely Presidents Perez and Herrera. He stressed that Venezuela is giving valuable assistance to Costa Rica in its efforts to protect its territory. He was referring to the cooperation Costa Rica has received to strengthen its Civil Guard.

The Costa Rican head of state said that he personally assumes full responsibility for the cooperation between his government and Venezuela. This is not meddling and we are not engaged in any arms race either, Carazo said during a news conference called by him.

Regarding Nicaragua, Carazo made it clear that the border with that country is not in dispute but that, nevertheless, a problem does exist at the border. He explained in this connection that Costa Rica will maintain its policy of keeping its doors open to the people who are struggling against Somoza's government. He also referred to the creation of the human rights tribunal, which will be installed in Costa Rica under OAS sponsorship.

COSTA RICA, MEXICO, U.S. RENEW WASHINGTON TUNA TALKS

PA101308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz said today during a news conference that negotiations aimed at a possible tuna treaty among Mexico, the United States and Costa Rica were renewed on 6 March in Washington.

He said that these talks were interrupted a month ago in Mexico and that the following points--tuna property percentage, payments [word indistinct] system, controlled areas and special treatment for small ships. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the last point, he said that it will be discussed on a bilateral basis between the United States and Mexico when both countries study the fishing agreements now in effect.

The country will obtain $20 million from 11,000 tons of tuna caught during a period of 12 months, the minister said. He noted that although no final agreement on a new tuna treaty was reached at the Washington meeting, an important step was taken toward the establishment of an agreement that will regulate fishing in the Pacific. He said that no other meeting has been scheduled, but that there is communication between the three countries for the purpose of continuing negotiations whenever it is decided that such negotiations are advisable.

AUTHORITIES ARREST SEVEN SANDINISTS, CAPTURE ARMS

PA100441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] This afternoon five men and two women, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], were arrested on Costa Rican territory. The announcement was made by Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey.

The guerrillas were arrested this morning [as heard] in (Verdum). They were only 1,800 meters from the border. There was no confrontation. It is believed that the Sandinists are comrades of the nine who were arrested near Las Brisas, since on that occasion the public forces were searching for a large group but were only able to arrest nine.

The seven Sandinists, who until only a few minutes ago were in the Liberia headquarters of the public forces, are now on their way to the capital, where they will probably be taken to the 1st Police Precinct to be later deported to Panama.

It has been reported that the authorities seized five B.R.A. [word indistinct] rifles and a carbine, as well as a considerable amount of [words indistinct] caliber ammunition from them. The materiel that was seized will be placed at the disposal of the national public force.

The cleanup operation will continue until it is established that there are no guerrillas in our territory.

NEWSPAPER LA HORA REAPPEARS IN SAN JOSE

PA081933 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Mar 79 p 10-A PA

[Text] The evening newspaper LA HORA started circulating again in San Jose on Tuesday. Its first issue contains a front page editorial stating that a group of independent newsmen who have formed an enterprise are in charge of the paper. The Board of Directors is comprised of newsmen Orlando Nunez Perez and Francisco Zeledon. The advertising manager is Mario Zeledon Rodriguez. The newspaper is printed by Prensa Costarricense, S.A.

EL SALVADOR

3 KILLED, 15 INJURED IN SAN SALVADOR DISORDERS

PA120144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 11 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Three persons were killed and about 15 were injured during street disorders Saturday afternoon in downtown San Salvador. Sympathizers of striking workers at the Constancia and Tropical soft drink bottling plants and breweries clashed with security forces. The disorders started near the city's marketplace.

Meanwhile, San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was the mediator last night at a meeting between the workers and management. No definite solution was reached, however, to end the 17-day-old strike. The workers are demanding a change in work schedules and other benefits.

In his Sunday sermon, Archbishop Romero said that he had been told that tomorrow the armed forces were going to take over the two bottling plants, while workers have threatened to set fire to inflammable material stored in the plants.

HONDURAS

TRADE TREATY TALKS WITH COSTA RICA CONTINUE

PA081852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 8 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and Costa Rica last night expanded the list of products included in their bilateral trade treaty. Only 8 of the 23 proposed products were added to the list.

The talks were arduous and at times tension emerged between the negotiating committees headed by the economy under secretaries and composed of officials and industrialists from the two countries.

The Honduran delegation opposed several Costa Rican products. The Costa Ricans were compelled to reject products that Honduras wanted to sell on the Costa Rican market to reduce its trade balance deficit. With the inclusion of 4 new Honduran products in the list, Honduras will reduce its trade deficit with Costa Rica from $13 to $11 million.

The negotiations that ended last night will not be the final ones. It is believed that 19 other products might be negotiated in the near future when the 2 countries make an accurate evaluation and decide if their interests are being harmed.

NICARAGUA

GROUP OF 12 DENOUNCES OAS, VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

PA121648 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico, 9 Mar (AFP)--A member of the Nicaraguan Group of 12 charged here today that the OAS' human rights policy in the American Continent is "mere rhetoric." In the case of Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez said, the OAS has made evident "its chronic inefficiency" by not reacting to the report on human rights violations issued by an ad hoc commission of that very organization.

The Group of 12, which is composed of important individuals who are acknowledged in Nicaragua as persons of high moral standing, held a new conference here today to explain the tour that its members are conducting throughout the Americas to make known the situation in their country.

The members of the group characterized the decision to promote a total boycott against the Anastasio Somoza regime as a "historic gesture." This decision was adopted by 38 parties from various parts of the world at the conclusion, 2 days ago, of a meeting to which they had been invited by the Institutional Revolutionary Party and which took place in the Mexican city of Guanajuato.

Finally, the group appealed to all labor unions of the world to refuse to work for Nicaraguan companies. They also suggested that private banks in "friendly" countries stop supplying Gen Anastasio Somoza with funds in order to "totally isolate" him.

Father Fernando Cardenal, brother of poet Ernesto Cardenal, said: "We will carry out the armed struggle. We will do the bleeding. All we ask of other people is an active solidarity that should consist of not dealing with Somoza."

The Group of 12 defined itself as a group "struggling within a civic plan" as part of the recently created National Patriotic Front, which is comprised of Nicaragua's progressive and liberal opposition.

Father Miguel Escoto, another member of the group, stated that "U.S. imperialism and the Somoza dictatorship have forced the people to struggle using the only means left to them when the doors to democracy were closed: the armed struggle."

The entire group agreed in stating: "We want to establish a nationalist regime, with social justice occuring through the expropriation of the properties of the Somoza family."

This group, opposed to the Nicaragua regime, will soon start a tour of the United States.

RADIO SANDINO ON SANDINIST PEOPLE'S MILITIAS

PA071301 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2330 GMT 6 Mar 79 PA

[Station feature]

[Text] What are the Sandinist people's militias? The Sandinist people's militias are armed detachments of the Nicaraguan people in charge of, together with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], carrying out military-type operations aimed at weakening, harassing and smashing Somoza's National Guard and purging our cities, towns and villages of the collaborators with the dictatorship's different repressive organizations.

The Sandinist people's militias are established in the districts, colonies, towns and villages of the country. All men and women who want struggle in an organized fashion against the Somoza dictatorship can belong to them. The Sandinist people's militias are governed by military discipline and coordinate their activities with the squad and columns of the FSLN.

The following is the structure of a Sandinist people's militia squad:

1. A squad of the Sandinist people's militia is comprised of a minimum of five persons and a maximum of eight persons.

2. A squad is led by a responsible military person who is assisted by a second in command.

3. The bases of Sandinist people's militia squads are determined by the territorial location of their members.

4. A squad's responsible person must take into consideration the opinions of all members of the organization.

Coordination of the people's militias with the FSLN:

1. Every activity carried by the Sandinist people's militias must be approved by FSLN organizations assigned to the operational zone in which the Sandinist people's militias are based.

2. Operations carried by the Sandinist people's militia squads must be part of the overall framework of the FSLN.

3. The members of the Sandinist people's militias will receive military training from a member of the FSLN who will be assigned for that purpose.

4. The FSLN will appoint a coordinator in charge of planning, together with the responsible persons of the squads of the Sandinist people's militias, the different activities in the zones where the people's organizations operate.

5. The squads of people's militias must provide full logistical support for FSLN forces.

6. Whenever necessary, the squads of Sandinist people's militias will carry out joint actions with FSLN forces.

The foregoing is information addressed to comrades [companeros] who are carrying out widespread organizational activity throughout the country with the objective of preparing our people, organizing them to confront, guns in hand, the criminal gangs of the National Guard and all paramilitary organizations of the Somoza dictatorship. Free fatherland or death!

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS SOUTHERN FRONT'S OPERATIONS

PA102216 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0500 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] We will now read a brief summary of the activities carried out on the Benjamin Zeledon southern front in the Rivas and Rio San Juan departments. We start our account of the main operations, aimed at militarily harassing the Somozist National Guard and the enemies of the people, with 9 December 1978, when the town of Potosi was taken. The National Guard suffered three casualties and one paramilitary member was killed. A meeting was subsequently held in the plaza and the people were addressed.

On 11 January 1979, the peasant town of La Chocolata was occupied for 2 hours. On that occasion, the lackeys (?Adelfo Vives) and Alejandro Ulloa were executed. Two 22-caliber rifles were taken from the enemy as well as a 16-caliber shotgun, a 22-caliber revolver and ammunition of various calibers.

On 21 February 1979, the town of Tela was taken. One National Guardsman was killed and the rest fled. At that time four fragmentation grenades were recovered together with two military knapsacks, one military helmet, a field telephone, a four-band radio and a pair of handcuffs. Ammunition of various calibers was also recovered. The townspeople were also lectured on that occasion.

On 24 February 1979, the Mario Narvaez column executed the following lackeys: Esteban Vasquez and Jose Cantillano. This also occurred in Rivas Department.

On 1 March 1979, the Ricardo Morales Aviles squad and the Mario Narvaez column ambushed the Somozist National Guard at 0800 in a place called Penjamo. The enemy sustained three casualties. The air force subsequently bombed the place for 3 hours in retaliation.

On 3 March 1979, the town of Potosi was again taken, including the districts of Rivas, La Perla and Somoza. Here the National Guard assassinated a civilian, making it appear to be the work of Sandinists.

On our part, we congratulate the following tactical combat squadrons: [name indistinct] Ulises Tapia Rojas, Guillermo Ruiz, Juan Ramon Salgado, Humberto Cruz, Ramon Gonzalez, Gaspar Garcia Laviana and Luis Arroyo. Congratulations fellow Sandinist militants. Keep up the good and effective work against the enemy, harassing and hounding him, continuously weakening him. That is our slogan. Free fatherland or death!

FIRST FEU CONGRESS MEETS IN HAVANA

Opening of Congress

FL121232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Text] In its first day of work the First Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] learned about, discussed and approved with numerous amendments, the review report on work carried out by the FEU since its establishment 50 years ago. Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, both members of the PCC Politburo, presided in the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--in Havana City over the opening ceremony of the FEU First Congress, which will meet through 13 March. It is being attended by 480 delegates, 3,000 guests and representatives of almost 50 delegations of international youth organizations.

Carlos Lage, member of the Union of Young Communists--UJC--National Bureau and president of the FEU, read the main report, which besides recounting the main tasks carried out by that organization and its history of struggles, set forth the current problems facing the university student. During the morning session, which was presided over by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat of our party, the delegates to the FEU First Congress discussed the [main] report and then unanimously approved it.

The session will resume today at 0900 [1400 GMT]. The program includes discussion of the statutes, special presentations and the presentation and approval of candidates to the FEU National Council, among other topics.

Summary of Main Report

FL121314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] Attending the meeting are 480 delegates of which 194 are women, 452 are members of the Union of Young Communists--UJC--and 17 are members of the PCC.

After the symbolic presentation of the list of martyrs, Carlos Lage read the synthesis of the main report. The document points out the participation of the Cuban student body in the struggles waged by our people to achieve their complete and total independence and recounts the possibilities which have been made available to them since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

The FEU First Congress proclaims that a student is not a good revolutionary if he does not study enough or if he does so only at exam time. The main report states that everyone's revolutionary awareness has to be measured first of all by the attitude we maintain in carrying out our first social duty. The delegates expressed their repudiation of the ills of the past, which are as damaging as unjustifiable absence from class, (finalismo), cheating and superficial studying. The report also recounts university student participation in productive activities and their internationalist attitude, the best example being the Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment. They also came out against certain incorrect manifestations and attitudes that do not correspond to those we should maintain in building socialism--such as neglect of social property, theft, individualism, use of vulgar words and incorrect phrases when speaking and the false concept of friendship.

The report to the FEU First Congress also points out the high patriotic and internationalist awareness of the university professionals and proclaims the broadening of the cultural horizon, the developing of physical fitness and the promoting of adequate use of free time. And Lage concludes:

[Begin Lage recording] The university youth of today will not fail our history. We will be vigorous, unselfish, simple, honest and loyal at all times to our people and our party. We will defend the achievements of the revolution with our lives. And no one or no thing can ever change even a single principle [words indistinct] supported over these 20 years. Our country will always be for humanity, peace and socialism. These will be the highest objectives of our lives. We will not fail Fidel--his example, [word indistinct] teachings, concern for our people and humanity, his inspiring confidence in the country's youth and his [words indistinct] in the just causes will cause us to live and die as revolutionaries. [end recording]

Further on Main Report

FL121359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpts] The main report pointed out the work done by the first contingent of the [Che Guevara] internationalist teaching detachment and also referred to, among other aspects, scientific activity and the active and continuous struggle by each student to eradicate deficiencies in his training. The congress agreed that the university students should devote 20 days of their vacation to agricultural work, mainly in weeding sugarcane fields, and to make this a contribution to the state.

Dorticos, Miret Appearances

FL130027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpts] During the second working day of the First Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] that is being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, the 480 delegates to the congress discussed and approved the FEU bylaws, which stipulate the organization's objectives and its structure and functions and establish the duties and rights of its members.

PCC Politburo members Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Pedro Miret Prieto chaired the morning and afternoon sessions, respectively, along with members of the PCC Central Committee, leaders of the Union of Young Communists and FEU and chiefs of the foreign delegations that are participating in the congress.

The First FEU Congress will be closed tomorrow night by a leader of the revolution. Tomorrow, 13 March, our people commemorate another anniversary of the historic assault on the presidential palace and Radio Reloj. Tomorrow morning, the new FEU National Council and National Secretariat and the president and vice president of the organization will be introduced to the delegates. A special resolution and final declaration of the First FEU Congress will also be approved. In the afternoon, the delegates and guests will attend ceremonies that will be held in front of the memorial to Jose Antonio Echeverria at Havana University at 1300 and at Radio Reloj Nacional at 1500.

DORTICOS ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF STANDARDIZATION EXHIBIT

FL081129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Mar 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado last night attended the inauguration of the exhibit of a single system of project documentation, sponsored by the State Committee for Standardization at the hall located at 23rd and M streets, Vedado, Havana City.

Also present at the ceremony were presidents of organizations of the state central administration, as well as (Anatoliy Kirilenko), director of the CEMA Standardization Institute, and Boris Remizov, chief of the CEMA Standardization Department.

The main speech was made by Ramon Darias Rodes, minister president of the State Committee for Standaridzation, who explained that the single system of project documentation includes 111 state standards which establish the rules and regulations to be observed in the preparation, presentation and handling of project documentation being used by organizations related to the country's economy.

EXHIBIT OF CIA MATERIAL TO BE SHOWN 26 MARCH

PA130251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar (EFE)--Slides, videotapes, photos, documents and recordings of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) will be exhibited by Cuban authorities beginning on 26 March. The public exposition of materials related to the CIA and "other enemy agencies" will be part of a program entitled "20th Anniversary of the State Security Bodies."

The exhibit will show the first three cases solved by Cuban security bodies and will "reflect the results of the first general CIA plans against Cuba, which included economic, political and military aggression."

The Cuban security bodies will also stage a broad exhibition of the "intercepted" operations, with names and tape recordings of the confessions of arrested spies.

The public will also be shown the technical-military training of the members of the Cuban security departments and their work during the past 20 years.

NONALINED COUNTRIES HEALTH EXPERTS TO MEET IN HAVANA

FL130036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Text] At a news conference held today, Vice Minister of Public Health Jorge Aldereguia announced that a nonalined countries movement public health experts meeting will be held in Havana from 21 to 23 March. The working sessions will be held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Public Health Ministry, and the agenda includes fundamental topics. They are a study of health priorities of the nonalined countries, feasibility of implementing regional and inter-regional bilteral cooperation in connection with established priorities and participation of international and governmental organizations to help implement cooperation projects.

The working agenda for the nonalined countries public health ministers meeting to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in May will also be determined at this meeting.

Dr Aldereguia announced that so far a total of 22 countries, including Cuba, have confirmed their participation in the meeting, as well as two international organizations--the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

PUBLISHING ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

FL122123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2116 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Text] An agreement calling for an exchange of specialists in the publishing field between the Cuban Ministry of Culture and the State Committee for Publishing Houses and Book Trade, which is attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, has just been signed at the Culture Ministry in this capital. The document was signed by Victoria Penalver, chief of the Culture Ministry International Relations Directorate's Department of Agreements and Exchanges, and (A.S. Kurilsov) of that aforementioned Soviet committee.

CEMA GEOLOGICAL MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL121748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The first meeting of the scientific and technical council for coordinating geological research as part of the general agreement on cooperation on geological prospecting tasks in Cuba for the period 1981-1990 has opened in Havana City. Participating in the meeting are CEMA experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

Oscar Opez, vice minister of mining and geology, stated that the approval of a single set of instructions and methodological directives to carry out searches and complex geological surveys in scales of 1:50,000 and 1:10,000 is of the greatest interest to Cuba. The vice minister stated that without the adoption of a single set of instructions, it will be impossible to guarantee standarized quality in the work in all areas of the country and have compatible information. The session will last through Friday, 16 March, when the protocol on the talks will be signed.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY GDR'S OSKAR FISCHER

FL101358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1355 GMT 10 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has received Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. During the meeting, the two officials examined various aspects of relations between the two countries.

FLAVIO BRAVO ATTENDS HERRERA CAMPINS' INAUGURATION

FL121344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Council of State, has arrived in Caracas to attend the inauguration of the new Venezuelan president, Luis Herrera Campins. Herrera Campins will be sworn in today after taking the oath before the National Congress.

CHE GUEVARA INTERNATIONALIST TEACHERS ARRIVE IN ANGOLA

FL082233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2209 GMT 8 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The first group of the second Cuban Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment has arrived in Luanda, with the participants expressing their enthusiasm for the work they will begin in Angolan territory. This advance group of 131 young teachers and 5 teacher-guides has been designated to teach in the Angolan Provinces of Huambo, Benguela and Mocamedes.

This second internationalist detachment to work in that African country includes almost 500 teachers to be located in the various Angolan regions. It was officially reported that another 122 members of the contingent will also arrive this week in the Angolan capital to offer their services in the Provinces of Cabinda, Uige, Cuanza Norte, Malange and Lunda Norte.

HUNGARIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL121557 Hanava Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 12 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] and deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, last night arrived in our country at the head of a National Planning Office delegation from that fraternal republic. Istvan Huszar, who is also chief of the Hungarian National Planning Office, is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN--Presidency. During their stay in our country the visitors will tour various places, including educational institutions, industrial projects and agricultural areas. They were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, president of JUCEPLAN, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers.

HAVANA RADIO SCORES PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP TO MIDDLE EAST

FL091347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Mar 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry "Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] North American President James Carter arrived in Egypt yesterday on a tour of the Middle East which also includes Israel. Carter was preceded by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Assistant Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs Alfred Atherton.

With this visit, Carter proposes to persuade President Anwar as-Sadat to sign as soon as possible a separate accord with Israel. The North American President will also attempt to consummate the Pentagon's plans of intensifying the Yankee military presence in that region. Observers point out that at home Carter's trip is also aimed at raising the President's prestige, which has deteriorated lately as a result of several setbacks in domestic and foreign policies.

Dispatches received from Cairo on the official reception report that Carter and his Egyptian counterpart embraced in a gesture which demonstrated a strong air of complicity. During the arrival ceremony Carter remained tense with one hand on his heart and reviewed an honor guard dressed in new uniforms with the finishing touch of the German helmet, similar to those used by Nazi troops during World War II.

The press agencies report that all balconies lining the motorcade were occupied by sharpshooters with their weapons at the ready. A large police deployment held back the crowd and more than 100 CIA agents were present at the reception. Even though the government supervised the use of official propaganda, a workers' delegation substituted the pictures of the two presidents with information posters.

In the pages of the daily with the greatest circulation in Egypt, AL-AHRAM, a caricaturist ridiculed the visit's objective with a cartoon depicting Carter piloting a Phantom-type aircraft chasing the dove of peace.

Since last Monday demonstrations have been staged in several universities in Cairo and Alexandria, during which the Egyptian Government's policy toward Washington and Tel Aviv was criticized. Press commentaries note that the haste of Carter's visit constitutes a symptom of uneasiness in Washington with respect to the situation in the Middle East since the fall of the pro-North American regime of the shah of Iran. Some observers point out that as a result of the upheaval created by the Iranian revolution, the signing of a treaty by As-Sadat would totally isolate him, even from other Arab reactionary regimes.

Carter's visit to Egypt has brought about the most dissimilar responses from the forces in confrontation in the region. In Tel Aviv it was announced that all Israeli police, army, border guard and civilian volunteer units had been placed on full alert since yesterday. It was also learned that throughout Israeli territory an order is in force forbidding all protests against Carter's role in the so-called peace negotiations and against his visit to Egypt or Israel.

For its part, the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] has called on the Palestinian people to use all forms of struggle against Carter's plotting visit to the Middle East. The PLO has urged the people to participate in a general strike, inside and outside occupied Arab territories, and has convoked an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to make effective the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference dealing with As-Sadat's treacherous position. As can be surmised from the entire Middle Eastern situation, Carter's visit is not taking place with the approval of the progressive and revolutionary forces in the region, but the imperialist propaganda is attempting to make it appear as if Carter is conducting this tour as a champion of peace. Which peace are the propaganda means at the service of imperialism referring to when they talk about Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel? How could they forget that coinciding with Carter's visit, the North American nuclear-powered cruiser Virginia has arrived in Alexandria. Washington's role in the Middle East does not constitute a peace precedent but a threat of war.

GOVERNMENT OVERDUE WITH BUDGET SINCE 1 MARCH

FL121910 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Mar 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, March 5 (CANA)--The Guyana Government's failure so far to present a budget, constitutionally due by last March 1, arises out of its inability to manage the affairs of the country efficiently, effectively and in the interest of the country and its people, the pro-opposition MIRROR newspaper charged here today.

The People's Progressive Party (PPP)-linked paper accused the government of breaching the terms of the constitution, which it said provides for the budget to be presented within 60 days of the beginning of the financial year. The MIRROR also accused the government of breaching an agreement with the Trades Union Congress (TUC) for the introduction of the new $14-a-day minimum wage this year.

The position, it is believed, is so bad that the government finance officials are unable to balance the proposed budget, which is likely to have an enormous deficit, it said. "We are now again hearing the mutterings from government officials that if they have to pay the $14 (G) per day minimum it will mean higher taxes and more retrenchment," the MIRROR added.

And it added, the working people are already highly taxed. There is no area of activity in Guyana, from busing, to travelling, to living in a house, or renting land or what-have-you that is not highly taxed already. The Guyanese people pay "through their noses" in excessively high taxes.

CUBA EXTENDS CREDIT LINE FOR PHARMACEUTICALS

FL101515 Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 4 Mar 79 p 32 FL

[By Sharief Khan]

[Text] Cuba has extended a line of credit to Guyana under which the Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation (GPC) would be able to buy a significant percentage of its drug needs from that country. The line of credit is for five years but the amount covered has not been announced. The agreement for the credit line was signed in Georgetown Friday night between the GPC and MEDICUBA [Cuban Medical Products Importing Enterprise]--the Cuban agency responsible for import and export of drugs. Signing for Guyana was Dr Derga Prashad of the GPC and Candida Rodriguez, one of the directors of MEDICUBA.

The signing of the agreement came after eleven days of discussions between the Cuban delegation and local medical officials and it is understood it covers the supply by Cuba of drugs and medicines mainly for the treatment of humans. It is expected, however, that some amount of veterinary drugs might be supplied under the credit line.

At the signing ceremony, Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Ivan Cesar Martinez, proposing a toast to mark the occasion, saw the agreement as another step in the development of closer friendship between Guyana and Cuba. The credit line now supplements the Cuban programme of medical assistance to Guyana under which Cuban doctors work in hospitals around the country here and Guyanese medical students are trained in Cuba. Executive chairman of the GPC, Wilfred Lee, speaking at the ceremony, hoped that the credit line was only the beginning of closer co-operation between the two countries in the field of medicine and thanked the Cubans for extending the credit line.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN TO ATTEND SWEARING IN OF HERRERA CAMPINS

FL092259 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Antonio Guzman Fernandez, president of the Dominican Republic, will travel on Sunday [11 March] to Venezuela to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new president of that country, Luis Herrera Campins. The chief executive's departure is scheduled for 1000 [1400 GMT] [words indistinct]. The chief of state has said that in Caracas there is a possibility of holding a summit meeting with the other three presidents who, along with himself, form the quartet of democratic chief executives in Latin America. The others are Herrera Campins, Rodrigo Carazo Odio of Costa Rica and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia.

CORRECTION TO PRESIDENT GUZMAN STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

The following is a correction to the item entitled "President Guzman Delivers State of Nation Address," published in the 28 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, beginning on page R 1.

In each instance where "(?caballerias)" is offered as an editorial insertion appropriate to the context, substitute the word "tareas," rendered without parentheses or question mark, as the term used by the source. A tarea is a unit of measurement used in the Dominican Republic that equals 6.8 areas (an area equals 100 square meters).

ECUADOR

POVEDA DENIES ALLIANCE WITH ROLDOS ELECTORAL SLATE

PA102105 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of the Ecuadorean Supreme Council of Government, has indirectly rejected charges voiced by Leon Febres Cordero to the effect that an agreement exists between the government and the Roldos-Hurtado presidential slate. Poveda also defended the seriousness of the process to return to a legal standing. The government's political aims cannot be subordinate to pacts or agreements with anybody, he emphasized in a military ceremony held in Guayaquil.

AYALA LASSO REAFFIRMS ARMED FORCES WILL YIELD POWER

PA122051 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso has stated that the armed forces will turn over power to the civilian candidate who wins in the April elections, according to a statement attributed to him in Caracas, Venezuela.